





## INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.  
(SOUTH SECTION).WINTER TIMING OF LOCAL  
TRAINS.On and from SATURDAY, September  
22nd and until further notice.

THE following Trains are cancelled:

DOWN TRAINS.  
From Sui Chien 6.15 P.M. 9.00 P.M.UP TRAINS.  
From Kowloon 5.15 P.M. (Saturdays,  
Sundays and Public  
Holidays only).In place of the above the following  
Trains will run:DOWN TRAINS.  
From Sui Chien 5.30 P.M.(except Saturdays,  
Sundays and Public  
Holidays only.)  
5.40 P.M. (Saturdays,  
Sundays and Public  
Holidays only).UP TRAINS.  
From Kowloon 4.50 P.M. (Saturdays,  
Sundays and Public  
Holidays only).By Order, H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager.  
Kowloon, September 19, 1917. 2121

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING of Members of the above Club  
will be held in the Club House on  
WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at  
5.30 P.M.S. E. GREEN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2119HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S  
SOCIETY.THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING of the above Society will be  
held in the City Hall, on WEDNES-  
DAY, 26th September, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.,  
for the purpose of receiving the Annual  
Report and Statement of Accounts for  
the year ending 31st August, of electing  
office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.R. HENDERSON,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2120DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company will be held at the  
Company's Office, at NOON, on the  
29th of September, at NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the  
General Managers, together with a  
Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from the  
2nd to 29th September, both days  
inclusive.DOUGLAS LARAJK & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2063THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the  
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per  
share payable to all Shareholders on the  
Company's Register at 30th September,  
1917, may be obtained at the Office of  
the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, on and after the 8th October,  
1917.Notice is further given that the  
SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER  
BOOKS of the Company will be  
CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th  
October, 1917, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2061HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "Beginners"  
will commence on MONDAY, 1st  
October, 1917, if sufficient support be  
forthcoming.  
Application for enrolment and  
enquiries regarding location of School,  
Fees, etc., should be made to the  
undersigned as early as possible.By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1917. 2066NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA  
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).  
(Incorporated in England)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
any OUTSTANDING NOTES will  
be paid on presentation to the under-  
signed on or before SATURDAY, 29th  
September, 1917, at NOON.  
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will  
find it necessary to claim repayment in  
Advance from the Board of Trade,  
LONDON, to whom the necessary funds  
will be repaid.THE BOARD OF TRADE make a  
charge for payment of claims out of  
monies deposited in the "COMPANIES  
LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the  
Bank of England.A. D. LOWE,  
Liquidator.Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

## VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

## THE NEW HIGH GRADE

IN PACKETS

OF 20

VALO

IN TINS

OF 50

PACKED SPECIALLY FOR  
MILITARY MESSES

LOOK FOR THE YELLOW &amp; BLACK LABEL

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From our then Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, July 20.

CHINESE FIREMEN ON BRITISH SHIPS.

The Commission of Inquiry into  
Industrial Unrest was divided into eight  
Sub-Commissions; all these have  
reported, and a summary of their  
findings is published. But the report  
of the Sub-Commission on Scotland  
deals with several matters that deserve  
special notice outside of this general  
summary. One passage of it, for  
instance, states that a complaint is made  
regarding the employment of Chinese  
firemen, "who are alleged to be obtained  
cheaper than British seamen;" it is  
added, however, that the shipowners'  
version is that "they are not cheaper,  
but the matter of cost is not a  
factor at all, the reason for employing  
them being that better results are got  
when, and in these times, it is of  
importance that the best possible speed  
should be got out of vessels, particularly  
in home waters, where there is so much  
danger to the mercantile marine."

ROTTING AND LIQUOR RESTRICTION.

In regard to housing problems, also,  
the Scottish Commissioners have some-  
thing special to say. They speak of  
disclosures of overcrowding in congested  
areas, especially in Lanarkshire, in  
Dundee, and the Rosyth dockyard  
district. The Commissioners regard  
this housing difficulty as closely allied  
to the troubles caused by the price of  
food, and as an important cause of  
unrest.Liquor restriction calls forth a re-  
markable statement, in that contradiction  
of the English reports. The Commis-  
sioners say that "in the whole course of  
the proceedings" in Scotland "no com-  
plaint has been made from any quarter  
of the liquor restrictions being a cause  
of industrial unrest; no reference at all  
has been made to that subject."GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS  
BLAMED.A leading characteristic of the  
Scottish report is its outspokenness. It  
does not hesitate to lay the blame of  
some of the unrest at the door of the  
Government for "attempting through  
multiplied departments to manage the  
industries of the country, which those  
who have been practically trained to the  
conduct of industry could manage more  
effectively, and more economically if left  
alone without Departmental inter-  
ference."Throughout the whole report the  
Scottish Commissioners say that want  
of knowledge on the part of the work-  
ing classes of the real facts whichgovern the efforts to control industry is  
a serious cause of unrest. They refer  
to the natural inclination of workmen  
to lay every grievance at the door of  
his employer, in ignorance of the fact  
that often the working methods which  
irritate him are the result of Govern-  
ment Departments acting on their own  
initiative without taking counsel with  
the employers. On the whole facts laid  
before them the Commissioners come to  
the conclusion that "the main direction  
in which relief can be looked for is a  
better system of education, with a  
greater insistence on the corporate  
spirit, and recognition of the principle  
that there is a national as well as a  
personal element in all industry."

DUNDEE BY-ELECTION.

Dundee by-election promises to be the  
most uninteresting on record. The city  
is on holiday, all the mills and factories  
are shut, and the majority of the "free  
and independents" are scattered far and  
wide, out of the reach of canvassers and  
speech-makers. Most of them are of  
the opinion of Mr. Alexander Wilkie,  
the Labour member for the City,—"Never  
mind a contest; got on with the  
war." The Unionists are observing  
the party price; they have put forward  
no official candidate; and Sir George  
Baxter, Chairman of the Unionist As-  
sociation, has intimated that, had he  
been on the present electoral roll, he  
would have signed Mr. Churchill's  
nomination paper. Colonel Seymour  
Lloyd, the prospective Unionist candi-  
date, is at present on military service.  
The Labourites, also, have resolved to  
take no action as a party.At the moment of writing Mr. Edwin  
Scrymgeour, who has had a stormy  
career in local politics, is Mr. Churchill's  
only opponent. He comes forward as a  
"Labour and Prohibition candidate."It is mainly as a Prohibitionist, how-  
ever, that he takes the field. He is hold-  
ing a series of open-air meetings, and  
has followed the electors even to the  
sands of Carnoustie. A vigorous and  
forceful speaker, he may be relied upon  
to "make trouble for Winnie."  
When the vacancy was first an-  
nounced, the Hon. R. Stuart Erskine of  
Aboyne, a brother of Lord Erskine,  
editor and proprietor of "The Scottish  
Review" and founder of the Gaelic  
Academy and the Scottish Society of  
Letters, expressed his readiness to come  
forward as a candidate with watchword  
"Home Rule for Scotland." When Mr.  
Scrymgeour appeared, Mr. Erskine  
retired from the contest.

AN ECHO FROM JUTLAND.

A memorial brass recalling the Battle  
of Jutland was unveiled in St. Giles'  
Cathedral, Edinburgh, in presence of alarge gathering of officers and men from  
the Fleet. The memorial bears the  
name of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith  
Arbuthnot, Bart., K.C.B., who was lost  
with H.M.S. Defence while in com-  
mand of the First Cruiser  
Squadron. The brass, which was the  
gift of Lord Inverclyde, a relative of  
the deceased officer, was unveiled by  
Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton. St.  
Giles is a particularly appropriate home  
for the memorial; the Arbuthnot family  
has had a close connection with  
Edinburgh; one of Sir Robert's  
ancestors was twice Lord Provost, and  
was knighted during the visit of  
George IV. to the City.

OFFICIAL ALE.

ABOLITION OF THE "MORNING  
AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE.""Half of mild, Miss, please."  
"It's the new Government ale to-day,"  
said the barmaid.  
And up came the nut-brown liquid  
with a cream on top, and a long drink  
followed.  
"Well, what about it?" asked an  
"Evening Standard" representative.  
"It's certainly reduced" was the reply.  
"Yes, it's Lloyd George's 2 per cent.  
But how does it taste?"  
(Another drink.) Then, "Well, mister,  
there's no doubt about it, Lloyd George  
has abolished 'the morning after the  
night before.' Twenty pints of that  
would steady me. (Sniffs.) It certainly  
smells like beer, but it tastes like beer,  
please. How much? Oh! Two pence  
halfpenny. Well, that's an improvement  
also."  
(Left busy.)Not all of the licensed houses had  
the official ale, but it was to be  
obtained at fully 50 per cent of the  
houses according to inquiries at the  
offices of the important brewers. It will  
be possible to get the "old" beer, as 50  
per cent only of the total output in the  
summer months will be the light gravity  
(1.036deg).LOSING WEIGHT  
BY THE POUND"Under Weight," a condition  
of ill-health, shows your desir-  
ative powers are decreasing.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDSupplies the blood with the  
wanted nourishing and healthy  
fresh building materials. Very  
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Lancaster, 4144 and 4145

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G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

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High Class English Jewellery

## KAIPING COAL

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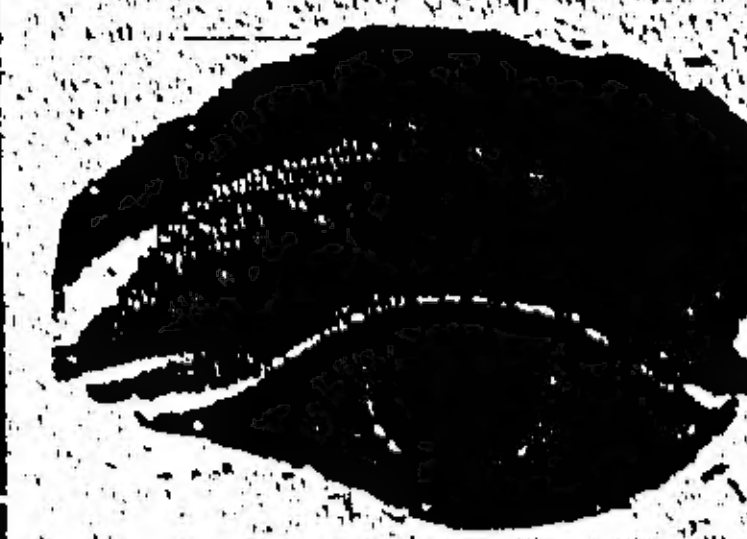
DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILANY MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom  
of eye strain you should  
consult us. We test  
eyes scientifically and fit  
glasses to individual re-  
quirements.CLARK & Co.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
201 BLOKS, CHATER RD.  
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HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTANE,  
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI,  
HOJO, NAKAZUTSU, SATO, KANADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI  
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K. KATO,  
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No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD  
WARE MERCHANDISE. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. Fig. Iron and  
Foundry Caste Impurities. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and  
37, HING LOOKE STREET, (2nd Street, W. of  
Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong September 4, 1915.PRINTING OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.

executed at the Offices of

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES  
SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS  
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PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A. L. A. B. C. 5th Edition Engineering Firm, and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plants operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

| NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP        | LENGTH<br>ON KEEL<br>BLOCKS | BREADTH<br>AT<br>BOW | DEPTH<br>OF<br>DRAWING | DEPTH<br>OF<br>DRAWING | DEPTH<br>OF<br>DRAWING |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| KOWLOON                     |                             |                      |                        |                        |                        |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon         | 707                         | 707                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon         | 371                         | 371                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon         | 371                         | 371                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| Public Slip, No. 1, Kowloon | 240                         | 240                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| Public Slip, No. 2, Kowloon | 237                         | 237                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| TAI-KOW TSIU                |                             |                      |                        |                        |                        |
| Geographical Dock           | 87                          | 87                   | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| ANCHORAGE                   |                             |                      |                        |                        |                        |
| Deep Dock                   | 220                         | 220                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |
| Shallow Dock                | 220                         | 220                  | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 | 15' 6"                 |

TO THE OFFICE OF THE  
QUEEN'S PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT, No. 27, ROBINSON ROAD



## Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
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Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MEXION" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 22nd September, 1917, at 11.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

A Consignment of

**WHITE GOODS,**

Comprising—

Turkish Bath Sheets, 20 doz. Turkish  
Face Towels, (assorted sizes), Pillow  
Cases, Double Bed White Satin Quilts,  
Single and Double Bed Sheets  
(hemstitched and plain), Damask Table  
Cloths and Serviettes, White Satin  
Bedspreads, Bleached Sheetings, Lace  
Curtains, Counterpanes, Shirtings, &c.,  
&c.

A few lots of Dress Materials.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1917. 2107

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

**THURSDAY,**  
the 27th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,  
on the premises of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Kowloon, (Godown No. 25).

The following **SUNDRY GOODS**—  
3 Large rolls of Composition Runner  
for machinery rooms, (3 feet wide),  
1x40 gallon cask heavy oil,  
4 crates of Glass Jars,  
10x40 gallon Drums Carbolinum,  
3x10 gallon Drums Spirits of Wine,  
70 bags Stone Nuts,  
30 bags Shell "blackblips",  
30 bags Cocoa Nibs (damaged),  
7 cases Shell "blackblips",  
20 cases Mineral Water "Sauer  
brunnen".

Also  
Immediately following the above sale,  
(in Godown 25), on the same premises,  
the undermentioned, (in Bond),  
11 cases Houses of Lords Whisky,  
20 cases of Beer.  
On view from Tuesday the 25th inst.  
at noon.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1917. 2106

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 29th September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

A Large Consignment of

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**

DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS  
and HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Consisting of—

QUININE in bulk and tablet form,  
Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum  
Olivae, Styrae liq. Ung. Acid Boric,  
Ung. Hydrarg. Ciner. Ung. Zinci, Iodo-  
form, Formaldehyde, Lactolin, Acid  
Carbol. Pur. Liq. Alumini. Acet. Tinct.  
Myrrh, Tinct. Opium, Gelatin Capsules,  
Chloroform, Aether, Spt. Camphor, and  
a few gross of Medicine Bottles, &c., &c.  
And  
A number of Tubes of Hypodermic  
Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, &c., &c.,  
and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan.

Several cases of medicated Cotton  
Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze, &c.,  
&c., &c.

N.B.—Several lines of the above  
drugs are now practically unobtainable  
owing to the War.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Friday the 28th inst.  
at noon.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1917. 2108

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 22nd September, 1917, at 11.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

A Consignment of

**BRASS WARE,**

Comprising—

A varied assortment of Carved Brass  
Vases, Jardiniere, Flower Bells, Finger  
Bowls, Incense Burners, Buddha,  
&c., &c.

A few lots of Kinkasan Salsuma Vases  
and Tea Sets.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1917. 2106

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 25th September, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,**

**BRASS BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,**

**CARPETS, PICTURES,**

&c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single  
Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c.,  
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking  
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath  
Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated  
Ware, &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-  
wood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold  
Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured  
Panels, Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c.,  
Tennis Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, &c.

One Large Hall Clock.  
PIANO by Collard & Collard,  
Stuttgart.

One Pair Old-Pekinese Brass Lions.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2123

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 9th October, 1917, commencing at  
4.45 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

A Large Consignment of

**VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS,**

(Including many rare varieties).  
Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Monday the 8th October.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2118

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory  
organs may be suffering from—  
**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,  
NASAL CATARRH, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.**  
—you will find in this famous remedy  
a restorative power that is simply  
unrivalled.  
FACED BY  
"HIMROD'S" is the only remedy  
that will cure the most  
stubborn cases of  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

## COLUMBIA

### GRAFONOLAS

Latest

Improved

Models

JUST RECEIVED

INSPECTION INVITED

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

10, Des Vaux Road, Tel. 1282

## MR. GERARD'S MEMOIRS.

(FOURTH INSTALLMENT.)

BY JAMES W. GERARD.

American Ambassador to the German  
Imperial Court, July 28th, 1913,  
to February 4th, 1917.

The Kaiser left Berlin on August 16th  
for the front. I wrote to his master of  
the household, saying that I wished an  
opportunity to be at the railway station  
to say good-bye to the Emperor, but was  
put off on various excuses. Thereafter,  
the Emperor virtually abandoned Berlin  
and lived either in Silesia, at Pless or  
some place near the western front.

At first, following the precedent of the  
War of 1870, the more important mem-  
bers of the Government followed the  
Kaiser to the front; even the Chancellor  
and the Minister of Foreign Affairs aban-  
doned their offices in Berlin. Not long  
afterward, when it became apparent that  
this war must be carried on on several  
fronts and that it was not going to be the  
matter of a few weeks which the Germans  
had first supposed, these officials returned  
to their offices in Berlin. In the mean-  
time, however, much confusion had been  
caused by this rather ridiculous effort to  
follow the customs of the War of 1870.

When Von Jagow, Minister of Foreign  
Affairs, was absent at the Grand General  
Headquarters the diplomats remaining  
behind conducted their negotiations with  
Zimmermann, who in turn had to trans-  
mit everything to the Grand General  
Headquarters.

REMOVAL OF SOCIALISTS FROM FRONT.

In August there were apparently  
rumours about in countries outside of  
Germany that prominent Socialists at the  
outbreak of the war had been shot. The  
State Department called me to find out  
whether there was any truth in these  
rumours, with particular reference to  
Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Liebknecht is a lawyer practicing in  
Berlin, and so I telephoned him, asking  
him to come and see me. He did so, and  
of course, by his presence verified the fact  
that he had not been executed. He told  
me that the rumours as to the treatment  
of the Socialists were entirely unfounded  
and said that he had no objection to my  
publishing a statement that the Socialists  
were opposed to czarism and that he  
personally had confidence in the German  
army and the cause of the German people.

Many persons confuse Liebknecht with  
his father, now dead. Liebknecht, the  
son, is a man of perhaps forty-three years,  
with dark, bushy hair and mustache and  
wears eyeglasses; a man of medium  
height and not at all of strong build. In  
the numerous interruptions made by him  
during the debates in the Reichstag dur-  
ing the first year of the war his voice  
sounded high and shrill. Of course, any  
one who defies the heavy hand of auto-  
cracy must suffer from nervousness. We  
all knew that sooner or later autocracy  
would "get" Liebknecht, and the  
opportunity came when he appeared in  
citizens' clothes at an attempted mass-  
meeting at the Potsdamerplatz.

For the offense of appearing out of  
uniform after being called and mobilized  
and for alleged incitement of the people  
he was condemned for a long term of  
imprisonment.

LIEBKNECHT FALLS LEADER.

One cannot but admire his courage. I  
believe that he earns his living by the  
minor courts. It is hard to say just what  
role he will play in the future. It is  
probable, when the Socialists settle down  
after the war and think things over, that  
they will consider the leadership of  
Scheidemann has been too conservative,  
that he submitted too readily to the  
powers of autocracy and too easily aban-  
doned the programme of the Socialists.

In that case, Liebknecht, perhaps, will  
be made leader of the Socialists, and it  
is within the bounds of probability that  
Scheidemann and certain of his party may  
become Liberals rather than Socialists.

The rush of getting the Americans out  
of Germany was over in the autumn of

1914. The care of the British civilians  
was on a business basis, and there were  
comparatively few camps of prisoners of  
war. Absolutely tired by working every  
day until 12 at night, I went to Munich  
for a two weeks' rest.

BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND.

Germany announced on February 4th,  
1918, that on coming February 18th the  
blockade of England through submarine  
would commence.

Some very peculiar and mysterious  
negotiations thereafter ensued. An  
American, who was very intimate with  
the members of the general staff, came  
to me about February 8th, with a state-  
ment that Germany desired peace and  
was ready to open negotiations to that  
end. It was, however, to be made a  
condition of these peace negotiations that  
this particular American should go to  
Paris and to Petrograd and inform the  
governments there of the overwhelming  
strength of the German armies and of  
their positions, which knowledge, it was  
said, he had obtained by personally visit-  
ing both the fronts. It was further  
intimated that Von Tirpitz himself was  
anxious that peace should be concluded,  
possibly because of his fear that the pro-  
posed blockade would not be successful.

Of course, I informed the State Depart-  
ment of these mysterious manoeuvres.  
I was taken by back stairs to a  
meeting with Von Tirpitz at night in the  
rooms in the Navy Department. When  
I was alone with Von Tirpitz, however,  
he had nothing definite to say or to offer;  
it was only an opportunity at that time  
to make peace, nothing came of it. It  
looked somewhat to me as if the whole  
idea had been to get this American to  
go to Paris and Petrograd, certify from  
his personal observation to the strength  
of the German armies and positions, and  
thereby to assist in enticing one or both  
of these countries to desert the Allied  
cause. All of this took place about ten  
days before the eighteenth of February,  
the time named for the announcement of  
the blockade of England.

VON TIRPITZ ON MEDALS.

Medals were struck having the head  
of Tirpitz on one side and on the other  
the words "Gott strafe England," and a  
picture of a sort of Neptune rising from  
the sea to blockade the distant English  
coast.

The Ambassador is supposed to have the  
right to demand an audience with the  
Kaiser at any time, and as there were  
matters connected with the treatment of  
prisoners as well as this coming sub-  
marine warfare which I wished to take  
up with him, I had on various occasions  
asked for an audience with him; on each  
occasion my request had been refused  
on some excuse or other, and I was not  
even permitted to go to the railway  
station to bid him good-bye on one occa-  
sion when he left for the front.

When our military attaché, Major  
Langhorne, left in March, 1914, he had  
farewell audience with the Kaiser, and  
I then asked him to say to the Kaiser  
that I had not seen him for so long a  
time that I had forgotten what he looked  
like. Langhorne reported to me that he  
had given this message to the Kaiser and  
that the Kaiser said, "I have nothing  
against Mr. Gerard personally, but I will  
not see the Ambassador of a country  
which furnishes arms and ammunition to  
withdraw them from Germany."

Before the departure of Langhorne I  
had succeeded in getting Germany to  
agree that six American army officers  
might visit Germany as military  
observers. When they arrived I pre-  
sented them at the Foreign Office, etc.,  
and they were taken on trips to the east  
and west fronts.

They were not allowed to see much and  
their request to be attached to a particu-  
lar unit was refused. Nearly every-  
where they were subject to insulting  
remarks or treatment because of the  
shipment of munitions of war to the Allies  
from America, and finally, after they had  
been subjected to deliberate insults at the  
hands of several German generals,  
Mackensen particularly distinguishing  
himself, the United States Government  
withdrew them from Germany.

GENERAL KUBIN REAR FRONT.

Colonel (now General) Kubin, however,  
who was one of these observers, was  
appointed military attaché in place of  
Major Langhorne. Speaking German  
fluently, and acting with great tact,  
he managed for a long time to  
keep sufficiently in the good graces  
of the Germans to be allowed to see  
something of the operations on the  
various fronts. There came a period, in  
1916, when he was no longer invited to  
go on the various excursions made by the  
foreign military attachés, and finally  
Major Nicolai, the general intelligence  
officer of the Great General Headquarters,  
sent for him early in the autumn of 1916  
and informed him that he could no longer  
go to any of the fronts. Colonel Kubin  
answered that he was aware of this  
already. Major Nicolai said that he had  
him this information by direct order of  
General Ludendorff, that General Luden-  
dorff had stated that he did not believe  
America could do more damage to Ger-  
many than she had done if the two  
countries were actually at war and that  
he considered America and Germany  
virtually were already engaged in hostil-  
ties. On this being reported to Washing-  
ton Colonel Kubin was quite naturally  
felled.

I cannot speak too highly of the patient  
and sagacious Colonel Kubin in deal-  
ing with the Germans. Although accus-  
tomed to the German language of being  
"off" and "on" with him, he kept his  
temper and composure all the while.

For the benefit of his own country. As he  
had had an opportunity to observe the  
Russo-Japanese war, his experiences at  
that time, coupled with his experiences  
in Germany, made him perhaps our  
greatest American expert in modern war.

It was with the greatest pleasure that  
I heard from Secretary Baker that he had  
determined to promote Colonel Kubin to  
the rank of general and make him head  
of our War College, where his teachings  
will prove of the greatest value to the  
armies of the United States.

COLONEL HOUSE ON VISIT.

Colonel House and his wife arrived to  
pay us a visit, on March 19th, 1915, and  
remained until the twenty-eighth. During  
this period the Colonel met all the prin-  
cipal members of the German Govern-  
ment and many men of influence and  
prominence in the world of affairs, such  
as Herr von Gwinner, head of the  
Deutsche Bank, and Dr. Walter  
Rathenau, who succeeded his father as  
head of the General Electric Company  
and hundreds of other corporations. The  
Colonel dined at the house of Dr. Solz,  
the Colonial Minister, and lunched with  
Von Gwinner.

In April negotiations were continued  
about the sinking of the William P. Frye,  
an American boat loaded with food and  
destined for Ireland. The American  
Government, on behalf of the owners of  
the William P. Frye, claimed damages  
for the loss. Nothing was said about  
the cargo, but in the German answer it  
was stated that the cargo of the William  
P. Frye, consisting of food-stuffs destined  
for an armed part of the enemy and  
therefore presumed to be destined for  
the armed forces of the enemy, was  
because of this contraband.

I spoke to Von Jagow about this and  
told him that I thought possibly it would  
seem to amount to a German justification  
of the British blockade of Germany. He  
said that this note had been drawn by  
Director Kriege, who was their expert on  
international law, and that he would not  
interfere with Kriege's work. Of course,  
as a matter of fact, all foodstuffs shipped  
to Germany would have to be loaded at  
some neutral port, and therefore, accord-  
ing to the contentions of Germany, these  
would be supposed to be destined to the  
armed forces of the enemy and become  
contraband of war.

How the Sinai peninsula, for two years  
partially occupied by the Turks, was  
freed of all formed bodies of Turkish  
troops is told in General Sir Archibald  
Murray's dispatch on the operations of  
the Egyptian Force from October 1916  
to the end of February last, culminating  
in the victory of Bala.

The main factor, he says, was intense  
and unrelenting work. To regain the  
true eastern frontier of Egypt hundreds  
of miles of road and railway had been  
built, hundreds of miles of water piping  
had been laid, filters capable of supplying  
1,500,000 gallons of water a day and  
reservoirs had been installed, and tons  
of stores transported from distant quar-  
ters.

Kantara had been transformed from a  
small canal village into an important  
railway and water terminus, with wharves  
and cranes and a railway ferry; and the  
desert, till then almost destitute of human  
habitation, showed the successive marks  
of our advance in the shape of strong  
positions firmly entrenched and protected  
by hundreds of miles of barbed wire,  
of standing camps where troops could shelter  
in comfortable huts, of tanks and reser-  
voirs, of railway stations and sidings, of  
aerodromes and of signal stations and  
wireless installations, by all of which the  
desert was subdued and made habitable,  
and adequate lines of communication  
established between the advancing troops  
and their ever-receding base.

In the Bala battle, which Sir Archi-  
bald Murray describes as a "fine action,"  
and for which he expresses his indebted-  
ness to Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Dobell,  
in command of the Eastern Force, more  
than 10,000 unwounded prisoners were  
taken. Our casualties amounted to 497  
in all, of which 71 were killed, 415  
wounded, and 1 missing.

DIGESTION WORTH

HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated  
until you lose it. Then you cannot afford  
to experiment, for strong medicines are  
hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and  
to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you  
have lost it do not be deceived by the  
claims of unproven foods and stomach  
tonics, so called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that  
is not a tonic for every part of the body.  
As the blood goes everywhere, an  
improvement in its condition quickly  
results in strengthening weak organs.  
To digestion is absolutely necessary  
to digestion. If your stomach is weak  
and you are troubled with flatulency,  
sour-rumblings in the throat, a feeling of  
pressure about the heart and palpitation,  
try the tonic treatment with Dr.  
Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspeptics have been helped  
by this simple treatment that every  
sufferer from stomach trouble should try  
it.

Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink  
pills from any dealer, or direct from Dr.  
Williams' Medicine Co., 295 South  
Broad Street, Shanghai. 10¢ bottle.  
10¢ post free. Write for a free booklet  
to-day. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has  
issued a free booklet "What to Eat and  
How to Eat," that should be in every  
home. It gives the most important facts  
you want regarding your diet, and  
how to get the best out of the food you  
eat.

For the benefit of his own country. As he  
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of stores transported from distant quar-  
ters.

## INTIMATIONS

### GREAT REDUCTION SINGER SEWING MACHINE

(







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## REPRISALS AGAINST PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

## A RED CROSS SOCIETY RESOLUTION.

BERNE, Sept. 19.

A Conference of the Neutral Red Cross Societies has demanded that the belligerents shall renounce reprisals against prisoners of war, or, in the alternative, shall give a month's notice of such reprisals in order that a Neutral Commission may in the meantime check the motives.

The Conference urgently appeals to the United States Red Cross Society to despatch provisions to prisoners belonging to the Entente.

The Conference appealed to the belligerents to repatriate unwounded prisoners who had been long in captivity on the condition that they were not used for combative purposes, and demanded that all people interned should be repatriated as soon as possible. The inhabitants of occupied countries should be allowed to correspond with their families, subject to a censorship, and should be allowed to depart if they wished. It was also demanded that except in case of *force majeure*, only military eligibles should be deported from occupied countries.

## THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

## BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty shipping report for the week ending September 15, states—

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Arrivals                        | 2,693 |
| Departures                      | 2,737 |
| Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)  | 8     |
| Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons) | 20    |
| Vessels unsuccessfully attacked | 6     |

One fishing vessel was also sunk. The twenty vessels under 1,600 tons included nine sunk in the previous week.

## ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, Sept. 19.

The Italian shipping returns for the week ending September 16 state—

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Arrivals                           | 493 |
| Departures                         | 497 |
| Vessels sunk (below 15,000 tons)   | 1   |
| Vessels sunk (small sailing ships) | 1   |

## TWO ENEMY SUBMARINES THE LESS.

## A FIGHT NEAR THE SHETLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.

Thirty miles to the northeast of the Shetlands, an armed British steamer sank a German submarine which was shelling a neutral sailing vessel. A second submarine which attacked the steamer was sunk by a British destroyer.

## "DEUTSCHLAND" DESIGNER COMMITTS SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

Herr Gotthold Kusske, one of the designers of the submarine *Deutschland*, and who voyaged in her to America, has committed suicide by hanging himself.

## GERMANY'S APOLOGY TO SWEDEN.

## A SWEDISH CHORUS OF DENUNCIATION.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19.

The newspapers, including the *Gatan*, are unanimous in denouncing Germany's apology in connection with the Lutzburg affair as insufficient, and are demanding satisfaction for the injury done to Sweden.

## ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

An Italian official message states: "We took 200 prisoners in the Sugana Valley, and repulsed attacks at Bainsizza plateau."

## BRITISH WAR MINISTER ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Lord Derby and a British Military Mission have been visiting the Italian Front where they gained first hand knowledge of the difficulties on the Carso, the middle Isonzo, the high mountains of Cadore and the plateau, which the Italians overcome and still have to overcome, and are able to appreciate the value of the recent and past successes of the Italians.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Silver is quoted at 42½. The Market is firm.

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

## THE SUKHOMINOFF TRIAL.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.

M. Sukhomlinoff, during his trial, declared that he ordered the fortresses to be dismantled because they were not suited to modern warfare. He affirmed that he always worked exclusively on behalf of the Fatherland.

## THE COSSACKS AND GENERAL KALEDIN.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.

A meeting of the Don Cossacks at Novocherkassk has petitioned the Government to countermand the order for the arrest of General Kaledin and also reiterated that the Cossacks have always been faithful to the Government.

The Commander of the troops at Moscow, who was ordered to suppress the Cossack movement, has consequently ordered the cessation of all proceedings against the Cossacks.

## PUNISHING MAXIMALIST SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.

Proceedings have begun at Minsk and at other places against the Maximist soldiers charged with fraternising with the enemy and refusing to carry out the order to fight. Already, at Pskoff, 35 of such soldiers have been condemned to hard labour for periods ranging between six years and 20 years.

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

## FIGHTING IN RUMANIA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A Russian communiqué states: "The Rumanians captured a height to the south of Gopzeleiti, in the region of Ocna."

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A German official message states: "Rumanian attacks in the Olutz Valley were initially successful, to the south of Grozeaci, but a counter-attack repulsed the enemy."

## CHARGE AGAINST A FRENCH DEPUTY.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

The Chamber of Deputies' Committee, sitting on the enquiry into the actions of M. Tarnel, who is suspected of having had dealings with the enemy, have unanimously passed a resolution in favour of authorising a prosecution.

## THE BRITISH PROPOSAL TO DUTCH FISHERS.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.

Owing to the herring fishers' refusal to ratify the trawler owners' acceptance of the British proposal to compensate them if they lay up 35 per cent of their vessels for two months, during which not more than 2,000 tons of fish shall be exported to Germany, the proposal has fallen through.

## MORE RIGID PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, and M. Metin, the French Minister of Blockade, conferred on Tuesday with a view to more closely co-operating with America's policy, aiming at a more rigid pressure on the enemy, without interfering with the economic conditions of neutrals.

## THE KING'S TOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The King to-day toured the principal iron and steel works of Lanarkshire. He shook hands warmly with Mr. William Hodge, a brother of Mr. Hodge, the Pensions Minister, who is an employee in the same steel works where the Minister formerly worked.

Conversing with a member of the Executive of the Steelmasters' Union, His Majesty expressed satisfaction that the smelters had worked so harmoniously with the Government.

The King subsequently watched the pouring out of 50 tons of steel, presenting a veritable river of flame.

## FOODSTUFFS ROTTING IN AMERICAN HARBOURS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

There are 100,000 tons of grain and food stuffs rotting in the holds of neutral vessels at New York, Boston and Baltimore, where 750,000 tons of shipping are idle. The Government is credited with the intention of seizing the ships' cargoes.

## AN AUSTRALIAN PREMIER IN NEW YORK.

## WAR MUST BE FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Lord Northcliffe has entertained the Hon. Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, at luncheon. Mr. Holman was warmly received by the Mayor, Mr. Mitchell, and other prominent personages, numbering 200.

In a speech, Mr. Holman aroused enthusiasm by declaring that the war must be fought to a finish in order that democracy shall be enabled to take up its task with a free hand, undiminished by the frightful spectre of Prussian militarism. Although far removed from the actual scenes of the strife, the Australians, like the Americans and the Canadians, have taken their place in the ranks of the veterans of France and England and had covered themselves with glory.

In all sincerity he predicted that the patriotic sons of America would also make their presence felt in no uncertain way on the battlefields of Europe. He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America had set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people who were thoroughly imbued with the principles of democracy.

"What the people of the United States are doing now we, in Australia, have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change that came over the nation when the news was first received of Belgium's plight was little short of miraculous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the change."

Mr. Holman predicted that when he next visited New York it would be to celebrate the achievement of a glorious victory by the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Holman, as "one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire for whom the future holds many good things."

LABOUR STRIKES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board has appealed to Mr. Gompers, the leader of the American Labour Organisation, to intervene and end the strikes which are endangering the shipbuilding programme on the Pacific coast.

## FIVE SHILLING NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

It is suggested that five shilling notes should be adopted in the United Kingdom. This will enable the Government to sell its surplus silver coin at a considerable profit.

## THE BRITISH WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A Board of Control has been established for the woollen and worsted industries whereby the Army Council determines the amount of wool that will be maintained for the military and the amount to be released for the civilian trade.

## THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET ENLARGED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 19.

The Commonwealth Government has increased the number of portfolios from eight to nine, and Mr. Miller becomes Minister of Repatriation.

## TAXING THE ELIGIBLES WHO HAVE NOT ENLISTED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 19.

The House of Representatives is considering the question of an additional tax on those who have not enlisted.

Mr. Forrest explained that the police and prison officials, lighthouse employees, persons, and all whose brothers were on active service and also rejected men, would not be required to pay the extra tax.

The Government believes the proposal will stimulate recruiting.

Several Swiss newspapers protest against the avalanche of matrimonial circulars which are now arriving in Switzerland from German agencies. The German girls advertising for husbands usually declare that owing to the absence from social life of eligible men they are compelled to seek homesteaders through the agency of publicity. Most of the would-be wives are significantly enough expressing a willingness to leave the Fatherland, and settle in Switzerland.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.

The Democratic Conference, for the settlement of the question of a power capable of leading the country until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, will be attended by 1,000 delegates. The chief of these are the Soviet of Petrograd and the Soviet of Moscow, and the Peasants' Council of Petrograd; 100 delegates from each Soviet and 50 from the Peasants' District Council, 150 from Co-operative Associations, 100 from Professional Associations, 20 from the Chemists Union, 10 Post Office employees, 15 from the Teacher's Union, and 50 of various nationalities.

It is stated that the secondary and high grade schools will be closed and that the students will be mobilised industrially.

The Municipal Council has requested the Government immediately to abolish the death penalty, which has been re-established at the front.

M. Verkhovsky has announced that the Government will shortly be effecting reforms owing to the necessity of creating a powerful army.

## REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Russian Embassy, in a statement to a Renter representative, said that M. Kerenky had taken all measures to prevent the rebellion interfering with the re-establishment of the fighting power of the army.

General Alexeff, who was the most authoritative Russian General, had been entrusted with the immediate direction of the military operations, and the reorganisation of the army, and there is every reason to believe that all minor disorders will cease. All the separate cases of insubordination have been successfully handled.

## FRENCH PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

## VERY FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

M. Poincaré's declaration has been accorded a most favourable reception both in the Chamber and the Senate, especially the passage warning anybody found guilty of treating with the enemy will be punished with all the rigour of the law.

The evening newspapers pay glowing tributes to the new Government which is described as confronting with determination the problems of the day.

The *Temps* says: "We are promised that we shall, above all, have a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and that is what the country demands and hopes for."

## "COLLECTION OF STUPIDITIES."

LORD BAILEY OF BURLEIGH ASKED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WOULD LAY ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE A COPY OF THE ORDER EXCERPTED FROM THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS AS TO THE SUPPLY OF CARTRIDGES, AND WHETHER GROUND CARTRIDGES, WOOD COCK, AND SNIPES WERE INCLUDED IN THE TERM "VERMIN" AS USED IN THAT ORDER.

He wished to ascertain what was the underlying necessity for the action of the Department, which appeared to involve the prohibition of all shooting for sports. If that colour was necessary for war purposes nobody would say a word against its adoption, but he asked that some statement should be made to show the need for a sudden and drastic change which would indict a great deal of hardship upon many innocent people, thousands of whom derived a large part of their incomes from the sale of cartridges.

While turning over the "Who's Who" he found a certain person's recreations described as "fencing, tennis, and searching The Times for evidence of almost incredible stupidity." (Laughter.) He had been thinking of "collecting" a collection of Government notices which might be classified in such terms. (Laughter.) In some places, under the order to which his question referred, the parish minister was the authority who was to license cartridges.

What did a parish minister know of the necessity of destroying cartridges and other cartridges? A friend of his explained to him that the reason officially assigned for allowing him only a percentage of the number of cartridges for which he had asked was that only a portion of his home farm was arable. What could be the meaning of such a silly regulation? He had received the answer a year from the Ministry of Munitions in reply to an application for facilities to erect a church at Royston illustrated the attitude of some persons in authority. He would not make out whether the confirmation was simply silly or was intended to be sarcastic.

It seemed to him that the Minister sent to the Admiralty for their opinion as to whether the increase of output at Royston which might be expected from the increased spiritual facilities would compensate for the demands made. (Laughter.) In the course of a day or two the Admiralty gave facilities for the building to be erected. He was told that the other day a man complained that he could not sell the wool from his flocks and had no facilities for storing it, and the answer was what a stupid fellow he must be not to leave the wool on the sheep's backs until he was ready to sell it. (Laughter.) The order referred to in the question would have an effect upon the supplies of food and upon the revenue from game licences.

A jobbing gardener came into the Wheelchair Tavern, and ordered a half-pint only, of his usual amount of refreshment. The proprietor expressed amazement.

"Is like this," explained the gardener, "I've always been quite willing to reduce my expenses on beer, but the quality of the beer is so poor now, coming from the Government, that I've decided to stop drinking it altogether."

The testator, who was the founder of the Funtal Bank, spent many years in the collection of stamps, and a collection of postage stamps, which at the time of his death numbered some millions. The Indian and Ceylon stamps were mounted in albums, the rest were mounted on cards and were tied in separate bundles, and at the time of his death were deposited for safe custody with a bank at Farnham.

The collection was valued for the purposes of probate at £10,450. The clause in the will was a bequest by the testator to his wife of "books, pictures, prints, and other household effects."

It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Swinden Eady, Banks, and Warrington.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Eady on an originating summons to determine whether a collection of stamps belonging to the late Sir David Parkes Masson, on the true construction of a clause in his will, passed to his widow or formed part of his residuary estate.

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## STATE SECRETS, SPIES, PLOTS, BURLARERS.

## HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THREE GREAT POWERS.

A pair of imprisoned "Raffines" released from jail, and given 12,000 apiece to compass a burglary for the Government.

A German nest of plotters and of secret papers guarded by electric alarms and deadly chemicals.

A revelation of espionage and treason involving hundreds of persons, now happily in goal.

These are only some of the features of a romance of the war and war plotting which loses none of its interest from the fact that it comes by a roundabout way, through Vienna, Rome, the United Press, the "Montreal Star," and the "Daily Express."

On April 6 a house adjoining (but not known to be connected with) the German Embassy in Vienna was burgled. The burglars escaped with their booty.

That night a sensation was caused in Rome by the flight of Cardinal Gerlach across the Swiss border. Italian secret service agents burst in the doors of his Eminence's house two hours after his escape, and discovered the machinations of a score of pro-German plots.

On April 7 more than 200 arrests took place all over Italy.

Those events did not at the time seem to be connected; much less to be connected with the fact of the "escape" early in January of two of Italy's most notorious saboteurs, who had been imprisoned for life in Rome.

What has never been disclosed until today is the fact that a warrant for these criminals' release was signed by the prefect of the Italian police himself, and that each of the criminals was later given £2,000 by the Italian Government. The service they rendered the Government proved well worth the price. They were the heroes of the perilous burglary of April 6 in Vienna. How perilous that was is yet to be told.

Italy's secret service had traced certain pro-German plots and intrigues in Italy to Vienna. Their spies narrowed the search down to a certain house adjoining, but having no connection with, the German Embassy.

In that house were papers containing secrets of the greatest importance to the three great Powers of mid-Europe.

But attached to the bundle of documents was an intricate series of wires.

With almost devilish ingenuity the Germans had provided that the safe was opened and the papers moved, a cloud of poison gas, deadly in effect, would envelop the disturber, and render the place uninhabitable, while a burglar alarm would call military and police.

"CRACK! CRACK! CRACK!" STERRENS.

Hence the necessity of employing the "crack-crackmen" of Italy. Promised their freedom and £2,000 apiece if they succeeded, these two great rascals agreed to undertake the dangerous mission.

How they were smuggled into Vienna no one will ever know, but when they did undertake the robbery of the safe they were provided with gas-masks and every tool for safe-opening known to the police or criminal world.

Cracking the safe and evading the certain death of the alarm signals was a comparatively simple matter for these "Raffines" of Italy; and the papers, which incriminated prominent personages throughout Italy, were soon in the possession of the secret service.

Finding their precious hoard of villainous documents gone, the Austrians, by means of a secret wireless, communicated with Cardinal Gerlach, who departed unceremoniously from the Papal Court.

With the evidence in hand, however, the Italian police were able to round up several hundred of the most dangerous German plotters, and to strike into the heart of the Teutonic element in high circles of Rome.

## A VALUABLE STAMP COLLECTION.

In the Appeal Court before Lords Justice Swinden Eady, Banks, and Warrington.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Eady on an originating summons to determine whether a collection of stamps belonging to the late Sir David Parkes Masson, on the true construction of a clause in his will, passed to his widow or formed part of his residuary estate.

The testator, who was the founder of the Funtal Bank, spent many years in the collection of stamps, and a collection of postage stamps, which at the time of his death numbered some millions. The Indian and Ceylon stamps were mounted in albums, the rest were mounted on cards and were tied in separate bundles, and at the time of his death were deposited for safe custody with a bank at Farnham.

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HONGKONG.

## THE BRITISH M.L.S.

## OVERSEA Y. UNTERSEE. BOATS.

[BY GERALD BISS.]

Here is the romance of the "M.L.S." (Motor-Launches), built on the other side of the Atlantic for patrolling the waters round the British Isles against the Hun U-boats, which has at last been given to the public on the other side owing to the enterprise of the *Motor Boat of America*.

Many references to them have appeared, especially in America; but very little has actually been known either of the boats themselves, the uses to which they were being put by our Admiralty, or the remarkable success of their construction at the rate of more than a boat a day by a comparatively small firm, financed by bankers, when even American bankers looked askance at this biggest undertaking in the history of boat building.

Bankers would not credit that a company which, in times of peace, built perhaps a dozen yachts and twenty or thirty smaller craft, could tackle a £2,000,000 dollar (£4,000,000) contract and turn out so many boats so totally new lines in such a short time; but Mr. Stephen, who was a collector of rare stamps, which at the time of his death numbered some millions. The Indian and Ceylon stamps were mounted in albums, the rest were mounted on cards and were tied in separate bundles, and at the time of his death were deposited for safe custody with a bank at Farnham.

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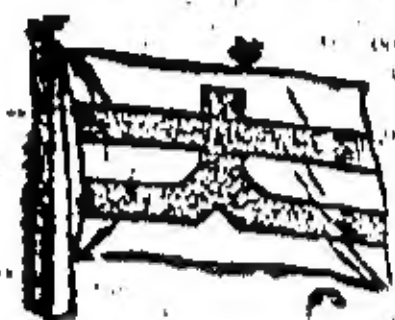
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North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
HAWAII MARU ..... Wednesday, 26th Sept. at Noon.  
CANADA MARU ..... Tuesday, 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
PANAMA MARU ..... Saturday, 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"RAIO MARU" ..... Sunday, 2nd Sept. at Noon.  
"SOCHI MARU" ..... Thursday, 27th Sept. at 10 a.m.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ..... Sunday, 30th Sept. at Noon.  
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Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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SHANGHAI SWATOW & SINGAPORE ..... CHUNHUA ..... Sept. 22, at 4 p.m.  
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MANILA LOONGSANG ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 p.m.CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

## ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

## TRADES.

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—  
7.30 a.m. Night Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers.  
5.30 p.m. Night Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belchers Battery.  
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

14th to 27th Sept. Nightly E. L. Manning as laid down in Rosters at Lyceum and Belchers.

Instruction at Belchers 8.30 p.m. (Classes are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays for members preparing for the proficiency, skilled and superior ratings, minor, Senior Major Bryant, R.E., Staff Sergeant Parsons, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris. Hongkong Defence Corps.)  
Detail of duties at Lyceum from 10th to 20th Sept., 1917, is posted at Headquarters.  
Detail of Duties: Belchers for Sept., 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

## PUNISHMENTS.

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—  
5.10 p.m. All members (including exempted men of old H.K.V.R., A. B. and D Companies, Signallers, Machine Gunners, Mounted Section and Drivers) will parade, under Major G. H. Wakeham, outside the Law Courts and proceed by Train to the Polo Ground, Kowloon, and take Sections will parade at the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Officers will wear swords.  
5.30 p.m. Members of all units (except former members of H.K.V.R.) on Murray Parade Ground under C.S.M. Mitchell, Corporal Grimmes, Edgecombe and Macdonald. Dress: Drill Order.  
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" Class (except former members of H.K.V.R.) at Happy Valley. Station work. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

On duty 19th and 20th Sept.: "A" Coy. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.).  
On duty 21st Sept.: "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M.G. Co.).  
On duty 22nd Sept.: "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Coy.).  
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 23rd Sept., to the morning of Sunday, 30th Sept., members of the Corps formerly in "A" Company, H.K.V.R., Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P.R.

## SEVERE BOARD.

(1) All Units will attend before this Board at Headquarters' Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. as follows:—  
Monday, Sept. 24th.—No. 3 Platoon.  
Tuesday, Sept. 25th.—No. 4 Platoon.  
Wednesday, Sept. 26th.—No. 1 Platoon.  
Thursday, Sept. 27th.—No. 2 Platoon.  
Friday, Sept. 28th.—Mounted Police, Buglers and Drummers and Maxim Gun, etc.

(2) Medical Examinations, and men en leave must attend. Uniform optional, but Armbands to be produced.  
(3) The Surgeon Sept. will arrange for the attendance of either himself, the Assistant Surgeon Suppl., or Surgeon Inspector Thomas at each sitting.

Joined.—"T. Thomson (Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., retired) to Water Police.  
Resigned.—Pao, 109 Lau Chung Po (Ambulance) is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

moveable concerns.  
Chief, Staff, Company and Platoon Inspectors are asked to place themselves at the disposal of Staff Inspector Arculli, Chairman of the Committee, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 22nd. They should attend in uniform at the Public Gardens at 8.30 p.m.

By Order,  
T. F. Hogan,  
A.S.P.R.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

| Period            | On date at 5 p.m. | On date at 8 a.m. | On date at 5 p.m. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer         | 29.91             | 29.91             | 29.89             |
| Thermometer       | 78                | 70                | 68                |
| Humidity          | 67                | 62                | 66                |
| Direction of Wind | S                 | S                 | S                 |
| Force             | 2                 | 0                 | 2                 |
| Weather           | B.C.              | B.C.              | B.C.              |

Lowest open air temperature on the 19th, 20 and 21st Sept. 1917:—  
19th Sept. 62° F.  
20th Sept. 62° F.  
21st Sept. 62° F.  
Highest open air temperature on the 19th, 20 and 21st Sept. 1917:—  
19th Sept. 82° F.  
20th Sept. 82° F.  
21st Sept. 82° F.

**"SMITH" MOTOR WHEELS.**

Price \$130.00

Latest Models just arrived:

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
4, Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.  
Tel. 27.

**PATELL & CO.**  
ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,  
SILK MERCHANTS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agenices in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.  
Branches:—  
CANTON,  
SHANGHAI,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

**SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN) COAL**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COAL & RIVER COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunker) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).  
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.  
Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunker) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.  
At Sebastia Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 feet at low water Spring Tides.  
Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebastia Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

**BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents for the Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

**THE LONDON DIRECTORY.**  
(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES readers throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

**EXPORT MERCHANTS** with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

**STEAMSHIP LINES** arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

**PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES** of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.  
A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

**The London Directory Co., Ltd.,**  
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

**LESSONS IN CHINESE.**

MR. LI HUN YAN, a Chinese grammar teacher, has been teaching Chinese to Europeans in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" office or direct to No. 102, Wellington Street, First Floor.

**Temperature.**

| Hongkong, September 20, 1917. |         |       |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| Barometer                     | 9 A.M.  | 29.90 | 29.90 |
| Thermometer                   | 1 P.M.  | 29.87 | 29.87 |
| Thermometer                   | 4 P.M.  | 29.85 | 29.85 |
| Thermometer                   | 7 P.M.  | 29.85 | 29.85 |
| Thermometer                   | 10 P.M. | 29.85 | 29.85 |
| Thermometer                   | 1 P.M.  | 29.85 | 29.85 |
| Thermometer                   | 4 P.M.  | 29.85 | 29.85 |
| Thermometer                   | 7 P.M.  | 29.85 | 29.85 |
| Thermometer                   | 10 P.M. | 29.85 | 29.85 |

**CHRONIC DIARRHOEA**

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed, if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.**

**CHAIRS.**

**I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.**

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Quarter hour           | 10 cents |
| Half hour              | 20       |
| One hour               | 30       |
| Two hours              | 50       |
| Three hours            | 70       |
| Six hours              | 100      |
| Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) | 1.00     |

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

**II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.**

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Hour                   | 0.60 cents |
| Three hours            | 1.00       |
| Six hours              | 1.50       |
| Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) | 2.00       |

**III.—In the Hill District.**

**With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.**

|                        |        |        |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Quarter hour           | \$0.15 | \$0.30 |
| Half hour              | 0.30   | 0.60   |
| One hour               | 0.30   | 0.60   |
| Two hours              | 0.50   | 0.80   |
| Three hours            | 0.70   | 1.00   |
| Six hours              | 1.00   | 1.50   |
| Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) | 1.50   | 2.00   |

**RICKSHAS.**

**I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage if in Victoria.**

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Ten minutes           | 5 cents |
| Quarter hour          | 10      |
| Half hour             | 15      |
| One hour              | 20      |
| Every subsequent hour | 20      |

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

**II.—In Kowloon.**

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Quarter hour          | 5 cents |
| Half hour             | 10      |
| One hour              | 20      |
| Every subsequent hour | 10      |

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than

**III.—Taipo Road.**

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Single                  | 75 cents |
| Return                  | 1.00     |
| Beyond 4th to 5th mile  | 2 hours  |
| single                  | \$1.20   |
| return                  | \$1.50   |
| Beyond 5th to 6th mile  | 4        |
| single                  | \$1.75   |
| return                  | \$2.00   |
| Beyond 6th to 11th mile | 5        |
| single                  | \$2.00   |
| return                  | \$2.50   |

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.  
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsau Sha Tsui.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.**

**I**

**Not exceeding per passenger.**

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home           | 04 cents |
| From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital | 04       |
| From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower   | 04       |
| From Clock Tower to Race Course                 | 10       |
| From Clock Tower to Bay View House              | 12       |
| From Wanchai Market to Bay View House           | 08       |
| From Bay View House to Quarry Bay               | 06       |

**II.—In the City of Victoria.**

**Not exceeding per passenger.**

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Quarter hour                  | 10 cents |
| Half hour                     | 20       |
| One hour                      | 30       |
| Two hours                     | 50       |
| Three hours                   | 70       |
| Four hours                    | 80       |
| Five hours                    | 90       |
| Six hours                     | 100      |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.25     |

**III.—Beyond Victoria.**

**Not exceeding per passenger.**

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| One hour                      | 25 cents |
| Two hours                     | 45       |
| Three hours                   | 60       |
| Four hours                    | 75       |
| Five hours                    | 90       |
| Six hours                     | 100      |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.50     |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.50     |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.50     |

**IV.—In Kowloon.**

**Not exceeding per passenger.**

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Quarter hour                  | 10 cents |
| Half hour                     | 20       |
| One hour                      | 30       |
| Two hours                     | 50       |
| Three hours                   | 70       |
| Four hours                    | 80       |
| Five hours                    | 90       |
| Six hours                     | 100      |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.25     |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.25     |
| One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. | 1.25     |

**TITCHING BLOTCHES FOR THREE YEARS**

On Face and Back. Disfigured Face Greatly. Was Ashamed to Go Out. Cuticura Healed in Four Weeks.

"I had thick blotches come out on my face and back. They used to itch and burn and when the pimples became large they would break, and altogether the complaint was of a wet nature. It greatly disfigured my face and I was ashamed to go out. I went on for two years. Then I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I bought them. In about three weeks I noticed a great change and in another week I was healed." (Signed) Reginald Nieboer, Clerk, 11, Federation Rd., Lairs, Plymouth, Eng., June 8, 1916.  
In purity, delicate medication, and refreshing fragrance, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Cuticura Soap is ideal for every-day toilet use. Samples Free by Post. Address postcard: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

"On and after the 1st Oct., 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatsan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof."

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco, cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

**OUTWARD MAILS.**

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

**LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS**

**OUTWARD.**

**For Week-Days**

**Sundays & Holidays**

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 7.30 A.M. ... 3 P.M.

Shatankok ... 4.00 P.M.

Shanghai ... 4.00 P.M.

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**WEATHER REPORT.**

September 20th, 11.5. 30w.—No returns from Japanese stations. Anticyclone of moderate intensity has formed over N. China and pressure has consequently increased over that area; slight depression elsewhere. The low pressure area remains stationary over the S. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.20 inches, against an average of 72.74 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 21st September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and